The Bombay Gazette,

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19th May 1862.

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Bombay, 19th May 1862.

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Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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Kurrachee, 6th May 1862.

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vs.
JAVERCHUND CURRUMCHUND..... *Defendant.*

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N. B.—For furthur information apply to the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

W. LOUDON,
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 3rd May 1862. Sheriff.

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Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

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May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water: also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—
1 Large Bungalow in Byculla—2 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, one in Girgaum Road near the Sea side with a story.

1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy. One Large and three-storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

1 well commodious and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.

3 Bungalows in Sattara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Khana Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
CORRESPONDENCE STATIONERY.

BANK LINED 4to LETTER PAPERS, Blue, Rose, Violet and Cream wove.
BANK QUADRILLE LINED NOTE PAPERS, Blue, Rose, Violet, Chamois.
BANK LINED NOTE PAPERS.—Cream, Blue, Rose, Violet, Chamois.
ENVELOPES to match the Papers.

TOWN NOTES.

Extra Thick, termed Baronial, large Pearl Satin Note.
Thick Satin Note, two sizes; Coloured Satin Note of three sizes.
ENVELOPES to match the Papers.
TRAVELLING DESKS AND DESPATCH BOXES.

ALLEN'S LEATHER DESNS, brass fastenings, two openings, completely fitted with Writing Materials and with outer case...Rs.	125	0
CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES of Block Tin fitted with Portfolios and patent Inks.....	45	0
DELA RUES' DOUBLE TRAVELLER, 14½ inch blue Morocco, lined leather, patent ink and lock, sunk brass handle, with outer leather case	60	0
DELA RUES DOUBLE TRAVELLER, 14 inch brown Russia, lined wood, patent ink and lock, sunk brass handle—outer leather case	55	0
THE SAME, 10½ inch Russia gilt, spring lock and patentink	30	0
DELA RUE'S STUDENT Portfolio Writing Case, Russia leather, fitted with blotting book, Note Paper, patent ink	32	0
TRAVELLER'S NOTE Book of sizes... Rs. 1-8	2	0

MUSICAL BOXES.

A Musical Box playing 8 operatic Airs, inlaid case with inner glass lid.....	120	0
A Ditto playing 8 operatic Airs, a different selection	120	0

PAINTINGS ON METAL.

Copies from the old Masters, executed in Oils on Metal and framed in gilt and composition frames.

A SERIES OF 5 PICTURES, Dutch subjects, 2 pairs and a centre picture, in composition moulding frames, 16 by 14 inches ..... Rs.	40	0
A SERIES OF 4 PICTURES, Dutch subjects, in lacquered frames, 16 by 14	48	0

NEW ENGRAVINGS COLOURED.

LA JEUNE MERE, LE BAISER DU MOTIR, LA PETITE NONCHALANTE, LA LECTURE INTERROMPUE, each 6 0
PRESENT ARMS, Female Volunteer..... 14 0
THE NEW ART UNION PICTURE, Raising the Maypole..... 16 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of MR. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN in our Firm, ceased on the 9th day of April last.

TREACHER & Co.
13th May 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against, or indebted to, the Estate of the late Lieut. E. S. WILLIAMSON, attached 10th Regt. N. I. are requested to make known the same to the President Committee of Adjustment, within one month from this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

R. BURD, Captain.
President Committee of Adjustment.
Kolapore, 15th May 1862.

WANTED.

AS SECRETARY to the Ahmedabad Municipal Commissioners, a person having a good knowledge of the English and Gujerati languages, and of official business, and if possible of surveying also; salary Rs. 125 per mensem, and the appointment to be probationary for six months. Applications, with Testimonials, to be addressed to the Acting Magistrate of Ahmedabad before the 7th proximo, when the election will take place.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Magistrate,
and President Ahmedabad Municipal Committee.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombards player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. DE SOUZA, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or Captain W. R. ROUND, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.
Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

THOS. GAYNOR,
3, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

THE SIND DIRECTORY, consisting of 324 closely printed 8vo. pages. Comprising every information connected with the Revenue, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, &c. of the Province. With a neatly executed Map, showing the division of the Province, principal roads, &c.—A Plan of Kurrachee, showing the Civil and Military Limits, and the Harbour Improvement Works in Progress.—A Code of Signals made between Munora Point and the Camp at Kurrachee.

In addition to the usual information pertaining to a Directory, will be found a general description of the Province, and the principal Towns. A Chronological Register of Events from 1843 to 1861. The Services of the Sind Horse from 1839 to 1861. A brief Memoir of the late General John Jacob, C.B. Hints on Irrigation. Cotton Cultivation. Wool Trade. Regulations of the Cantonment Bazar. Circular Orders by Commissioner. Selections from the General Orders of the late Sir C. Napier, Governor of Sind. Port and Harbour Rules and Regulations. Assessed Taxes. Government Resolution regarding the sale of Waste Lands. The New Customs' Act, &c. &c.

A general description of the Punjab, and an Abstract from the Administrative Report for 1860-61.

Price Rs. 6.

Copies may be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Apollo Street, Fort, or of Messrs. MERWANJEE, PRUCE, & Co., Kurrachee.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of remittance. By remitting an additional Two Annas the Directory can be sent to any part of India, post free.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
28, MEDOW STREET.
NEW BOOKS, AND NEW ED

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 20th May 1862.

The Banks have stopped selling, and rates are decidedly weaker.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d. to 1/2 d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 05/16d. to 1/4 d.
Calcutta	Sight	1/4 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	100 1/4
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2 1/2 do.	33
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	T. B. closed.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14 1/2 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	8 1/2 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2 1/2 do.	1 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2 1/2 do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2 1/2 do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2 1/2 do.	Nomnl. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,000	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 dcf.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
ElphinstoneLandCompany	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs.375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Bs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 450 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pittit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36		
" Loan 1842-45		95
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		105 1/4 to 106
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		113 1/4

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Dollars.....	" 229 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213 1/4 do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106 1/2
Gold Leaf	" 15-14
German Crowns.....	" 213 1/4 do.
Five Francs Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver.....	" 106 1/2
Gold Leaf	" 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£2 12s.	6d. to £3 0s.	0d.
" (Seeds).....£1 19s.	0d. to £1 15s.	0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 19s.	0d. to £2 7s.	6d.
" (Seeds) .....£2 5s.	0d. to £2 7s.	6d.
To China.....	No enquiry.	
To Clyde.....	Do.	

PRICES CURRENT (May 19th, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	
New Broach, ready	Rs. 242 to 243
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 238 to 239
New Oomrawuttee	" 212 to 213
New Compta, ...	" 220 to 221
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 291 to 292
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 205 to 210
New Varavul	" 210 to 212
Khandeish	" 200 to 202
New Peratchee	" 215 to 216
New Accote	" 225 to 226
New Manglore.....	" 215 to 216
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,505	
SEEDS —Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-1 to 6-2 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	" 6-14 to 7
Ghugelly mixed (Black and White).....	32 to 33 / 27 to 28
Nigger (Nominal).....	" 27 to 28

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland China Mail, April 26.)

HONGKONG OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	New Patna.	*Old Patna.*	*New Benares.*	*Old Benares.*	*Malwa.*
Apr. 15 ...	$735-37 1/2	770	$720	...	755-560
" 16 ...	735-37 1/2	770	720	...	755
" 17 ...	735-37 1/2	770	720	...	755
" 18 ...	735-37 1/2	770	722 1/2	...	750-755
" 19 ...	735	770	725	...	750-755
" 20 ...	...	...	...	...	...
" 21 ...	735	770	722 1/2	...	755
" 22 ...	735	770	720-22 1/2	...	755-760
" 23 ...	732 1/2	770	720	...	755
" 24 ...	732 1/2	770	720	...	755
" 25 ...	730	770	720	...	755
" 26 ...	730	770	720	...	760

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1862.

New Patna.—720 $ 3ulli.
Old Patna.—None
New Benares.—720$ dull.
Malwa.—765$—good dull.
Turkey.—540$ nominal.
Cotton, Bombay.—15$ to 16$.
Cotton, Calcutta.—15$ to 16$.
Cotton, Madras.—No Market.
Camphor.—81$ to 88$.
Copper Cash.—1538$ to 1589$.
Saltpetre.—9$ to 10$50.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 23$25.
Gold Bar.—98 touch, 22$75.
Specie.—3/4 per cent. premium.
Bar Silver.—9/4 to 10 per cent premium.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 6 1/4d.
Private Bills, 4s. 6 1/2d.
On Bombay, 4 days' sight, Rs. 218 1/4.
On Calcutta, Rs. 219.
" 10 to 15 days' sight, Rs. 220.
Specie, of 100 touch, 8 per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 32.80 per tael.
Bar Silver, 9/4 per cent. premium.

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSAR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £250,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11d.
" On demand.....		
On Scotland	} 1s.	11d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....	s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000), unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1/4 per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of 1/4 per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, 1/4 per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and superintend the payment of the Interest in London.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 percent. p er annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11 1/2d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1/4 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1/4 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody 1/4 per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE BANK'S Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable at one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
" 6 do. 5 "
" 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities 1/4 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1/4 per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 1/4 per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" on demand ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, 1s. 11 3/4d. per
Overland, at 1 day's sight .....
Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Java, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of 1/4 per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of 1/4 per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of 1/4 per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares 1/4 per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 19	Carnac (s)	Van Wallen.	Surat 18 May.
	Orissa (s).....	Parish	Hongkong 27 Apr

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
May 19	Elphinstone (s)	Feaunton	Surat.
	Phlox (s)	Paddicombe.	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—90 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—80 natives.
Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—150 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Clifton Belle*, B. Bustin, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Belooche*, J. Mitchell, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Stars*, H. Hughes, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Khusrovie*, W. Gray, bound to Siam and Singapore.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Fort William*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Lavant*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Camperdown*, for Liverpool.
Ship *John Linn*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 19TH MAY 1862.

For London.

Owen Glendower.—240 bales Cotton, 840 cwt., M. Rogers and Co. ; 2 packages Curry Powder and Chutnee Remington and Co. ; 6 bags Pepper, 7 1/2 cwt., Delawerally Nusserally ; 43 packages Sena Leaves, 52 cwt., Lallbhoy Goolal ; 36 packages Sena Leaves, 76 1/4 cwt., Nuncharal Yusoojee ; 1 bale Cotton, 8 1/4 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Earl of Balcarras.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pudumsy Virjee and Co. ; 236 bags Pepper, 294 cwt., Sorabjee Dinshaw ; 59 bags Pepper, 72 cwt., Sewjee Ludha.

War Spirit.—100 robbins Pepper, 172 cwt., S. Piuto and Co. ; 91 packages Pepper 113 cwt., Dewjee Kesowjee.

Burlington.—Loose B. Horns, 188 cwt., Hasan Noormahomed.

Morayshire.—23 cases Cowdas, 6,495 numbers, Prajee Vusta.

For Liverpool.

Africa.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nasserwanjee Manekjee ; 500 bundles Coir Yarn, 75 cwt., Churtoorbhoy Cupoorchuud.

South Carolina.—75 bales Cotton, 262 1/4 cwt., F. R. Chambers ; 593 bales Cotton, 1950 Merwanjee Framjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Prarjee Damodar ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Eeavy.

Crescent.—125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 625 cwt., Mowj Topan.

Jane A. Westervelt.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Nurse Kessowjee and Co. ; 257 packages Bhoysing Seed, 385 1/2 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Tornado.—600 packages Linseed, 900 cwt., Hirjee Khinjee ; 500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Waljee Mooljee.

British Lion.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

America.—225 bales Cotton, 787 1/2 cwt., Ootumchund Culeanchund ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Sig and Co ; 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., B. Clough and Co. ; 225 bales Cotton, 787 1/2 cwt., Khundapa Goolway.

Meteor.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Chutoorbhooz Hurry.

Grace Darling.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co. ; 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Merwanjee Nasserwanjee.

Sir Charles Napier.—130 bales Cotton, 445 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsey and co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt. Mowjee Bhimjee ; 65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Hunsraj Currimsee and Co. ; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Mooljee Heerjee.

Julica.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Muthooradas Ragowjee ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Runchoodas Canjee ; 250 bales Cotton, 1052 cwt., Muthooradas Vassonjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bappoo Visram.

Glenalea.—550 bundles Sursee Seed, 275 cwt., Mowjee Bhimjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Thames.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 W. Nicol and Co.

Edith Byrne.—Loose Horns, 200 cwt., Mohmed Natha.

Levant.—600 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Visram Kessowjee ; 250 packages Jingely Seed, 375 cwt., Hirjee Khinjee.

Alona.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Permanund Perbhoodass.

Bosphorus.—1 half bale Cotton, 1 1/2 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nuthoo Lalljee.

General Simpson.—360 bundles Mustard, 180 cwt., 140 bundles Sursee Seed, 70 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsee.

Albion.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jessingram Kristnaram.

Electric.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Muthooradas Ragowjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. Bell and Co.

Peerless.—200 bales Cotton, 726 cwt., D. Manockjee ; 25 bales Cotton, 87 1/2 cwt., S. Pinto and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Narsee Gopalljee ; 300 bundles Gals, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee.

North.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee.

Derigo.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Bhimjee Topun ; 125 bales Cotton, 437 1/2 cwt., Venayeckbhut Manockbhut ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Toolsidass Nursidass.

Camperdown.—500 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Goculdass Tricumjee.

Swithamley.—53 bales Cotton, 185 1/2 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Morning Star.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Doongersy Khatesy.

John Lunc.—500 bags Sursee Seed, 903 cwt., Damjee Goculdass.

Rising Sun.—200 bales Cotton, 703 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

W. Chandler.—51 bales Cotton, 178 1/2 cwt., Ramcrisna Souzlia.

For Havre.

Pescadore.—160 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Padomay Veerjee and Co. ; 1 No. black wood Gable, S. Tyebjee.

For New York.

Mogul.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Lyon Brothers, and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—29 bundles Nankin Silk, 30 lbs., David Sassoon and Co.

For Siam.

Faize Allum.—30 bales E. P. Goods, 900 corges Moteechund Roognathdass.

For Hongkong

Steamer *Armenian.*—224 chests Country Soap, 56 1/4 cwt., 2 packages Almonds and Pusta, 8 cwt., Nanjeebhoy Mohmud ; 98 bundles Sharkfins, 30 1/4 cwt., Peerbhoy Khimjee ; 40 bundles Fishmaws, 12 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. ; 18 bundles Sharkfins, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Apoobhoy Ganjee and Co. ; 192 bundles Sharkfins, 91 cwt. 1 lb. ; Fazil Mohmed Dama ; 2 cases Rosewater, 12 dozens ; 1 packages Pusta, 56 lbs., Hormusjee Ardassur : 416 bundles Sharkfins, 180 cwt., Khan Mohmud Habib ; 65 bundles Sharkfins, 21 1/2 cwt., Fazul Mohmed Dama ; 9 bales Piece Goods, 312 cases Ahmedbhoy Ramtoon ; 700 bags Rice, 1400 I. mds., Jairaj Fazul and co. ; 500 bundles Sharkfins, 156 1/2 cwt., Premjee Jewraz ; 1 case Slates 20 doz., Framjee Cowsjee ; 70 bundles Sharkfins, 30 cwt., Lalljee Hemraj ; 107 bundles Fishmaws, 34 cwt. ; 33 bundles Sharkfins, 10 1/4 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy : 16 chests M. Opium 110 lbs., Hirjee Dawood ; 119 bundles Sharkfins, 37 cwt., Saujee Veram ; 37 bundles Sharkfins, 11 4 cwt., Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy ; 355 bundles Sharkfins, 110 3 cwt., Esa Khakey ; 166 bundles Sharkfins, 52 cwt., Hajee Lalljee.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Armenian.*—2 bales piece Goods, 99 Corges, M. A. Canaan, and Co. ; 3 bales piece Goods, 118 4 corge, Amerbhoy Woosmanbhoy ; 250 package Cloves, 300 1/2 cwt., Ebjee Sewjee, 8 ba es piece Goods, 244 corges, Chuttoorbhoy Aleebhoy ; 2 bales E. P. Goods, 61 1/2 corges, Abdool Kunzac Cugranjee ; 16 bales E. P. Goods, 162 corge, Ramdass Herchund.

For Calcutta.

Boyne.—2,000 bundles Coir Yarn, 700 cwt., 2,000 bundles Coir Yarn, 1,400 cwt., Hajee Sajun Jaffer ; 299 bundles Dry Boonda, 1412 cwt., 25 bundles Moosku Fish 25 cwt., Peerbhoy Khalukdina and Co.

Prince of Wales.—52 packages M. Colegon, 70 cwt., 6 packages Capocorachiee, 6 cwt., Khersee Ranchord ; 100 packages Coppra, 145 cwt., 65 packages Coffee, 72 cwt., 14 jars Tea Sallay ; 76 Robins Coppras, 133 cwt., Hajee Metha Cassum ; 100 Robins Coppra, 175 cwt., 44 robbins Coffee, 66 cwt., Hajee Sazun Jaffer ; 150 robins Coppra, 260 cwt., Hajee Rahimtoola Bulladina and Co. ; 19 cases Capoorcachiee, 19 cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Cupoorchund.

Fort William.—250 robins Coppra, 450 cwt., Vithaldass Gooculdass and Co.

Canon.—1 package Wearing Apparels, Jehangir Nusserwanjee and Co. ; 1 case Books, H. G. Briggs.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 9 (paddle), Dwight ... Bombay.
Augusta, 8 (schooner) ... Bombay.
604 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Cheetah, 2 (paddle), Hutton ... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... Bombay.
800 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
294 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Kingwood River Euphrates
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands.
202 Curcetjee, (flat) Shaw ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie (622 tons), Hopkins ... Suez.
887 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Etheroy, (flat), McLeverty ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William ... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... Bombay.
1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... Bombay.
610 Fury, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... River Indus.
215 Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nabeda ... Bombay.
99 Georgiana, J. B. Bessiar, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
890 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... Scinde.
492 Jhelum, 4 (paddle), Peck ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... Guard Vessel, Karrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
900 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... Bombay.
843 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Karrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... River Indus.
610 Outrum, (paddle), Nash ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White..... Bombay.
1240 Prince Arthur, (screw), Wilker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10 (Poulerton ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... River Indus.
835 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... River Indus.
900 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour.
256 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... Aden.
1093 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676 Bellington, Hower—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
393 Chintero, Tarbouney—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
1488 Earl of Balcarres—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1310 Islamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c. l. May 10)
935 Mary Shepherd—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 16)
978 Merwanjee, Mathers—Lord & Co. (c. l. April 16)
980 Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remington & Co(c.l.Mar.23)
1284 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1162 Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1165 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 22)
1069 Albion, Thompson, S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. April 22)
1070 Alma, Finlay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1475 America, Finlay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 1)
983 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1227 Argonaut, White—Evans, Bruce & Co. (c. l. April 17)
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 27)
1391 Bosphorus, (s)—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. April 20)
1493 Brougliton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.(c. l. April 2)
1153 British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.(c. l. Mar. 29)
639 Barbara, Rice— Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.(c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Mollison—Killick, Nixon & Co.
244 Chapel Royal, Hunter—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 10)
1043 Chance Medley, J. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 1)
885 Chevalier, Perkins—Meramjee Nusserwanjee(c. l. Apr 28)
1046 Childwickbury, Faithfull—Martin Young & Co.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1333 Crescent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 7)
838 City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 30)
948 Dalkeith, Finlayson—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 8)
1182 Diogo, Brown—Rennie, Scovel & Co. (c. l. May 10)
666 Douglas Castle—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
950 Enna, Hughes—Robert Strong & Co. (c. l. March 27)
1106 Electric, Underwood—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 22)
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.
1171 General Simpson, Graham, Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 14)
1099 Grace Darling, Bearse—M. N. Bhownugria.(c. l. April 7)
702 Granada, Miller—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. April 5)
957 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 30)
418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1710 John Melhuish, Grant—W.&A.Graham & Co. (c.l.Apr.21)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
884 Lyra, Cheever—B. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. April 23)
676 Matilda Atheling, Power—S. Tyebjee&Co.(c. l. April 26)
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1285 Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 7)
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1154 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
1238 North, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 12)
853 Northern Bride—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 10)
991 Pericles—W. and A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Apr. 22)
1044 Queen of India, McGarry—E. Latham & Co.(c. l. Apr. 22)
824 Rising Sun,—M. N. Bhownuggria. (c. l. May 7)
533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1235 Star of the South, Reisner—W. Nicol & Co.(c.l.April 28)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Hormasjee.(c.l.Apr.23)
1379 Sir J. Mandeville, Knight—Ewart, Latham & Co.
730 Sarah Sands, Weir—A Bell & Co. (c. l. April 30)
778 Shard, Curwin—Kill

the right hand side of Colaba as one leaves the causeway, in which, Manockjee's buildings, is now located the flourishing *Bombay Gazette* press. The Colaba Cotton Press did not exist, nor did the dry ground on which the Arthur Bunder and Grant Buildings now stand. That ground and some adjacent, we have seen recovered from the sea; and we saw the buildings rise to become, as we then thought, merchants' offices. Well suited as they are for such a purpose, it is said that the natives owners of and office property in the Fort, set their faces house against Grant Buildings being used for the original purpose, and gained the point; the consequence of which is that fully three-fourths of the buildings are now converted into dwelling apartments, occupied by people of moderate means.

6. To the Southward of the Arthur Bunder is one constructed by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy "and his partners in 1849, for their private use, at a charge of some £15,000."

7. Behind the Grant Buildings are two large cotton pressing works. The nearest was erected by the Colaba Cotton Press Company; and adjoining, is one of the largest cotton storing warehouses in India. Close by is another Cotton pressing work, of which the late Sir J. Jeejeebhoy was the principal owner.

8. On the Western side of Colaba stands the office of the Electric Telegraph, which was opened to the public on the 1st February 1855. The wondrous mode of communicating with distant places by means of electricity and almost with the speed of lightning, implied in the existence of the above mentioned office, was not in existence any where when we made our *début* in India, and was probably then undiscovered. Now, according to the latest accounts we have seen, messages can be sent to twenty-two stations in Bengal, twenty-seven stations in the North-West Provinces and Punjaub, twenty-eight stations in the Bombay Presidency, six stations about Indore, eighteen stations in the Madras Presidency, twelve stations in Central India, thirteen stations on the East coast, fourteen stations in Scinde, eight stations in Pegu and five stations in Ceylon. Perhaps by this time more stations have been established. These stations are independent of those belonging to the Railway Telegraph.

9. A noteworthy building is St. John's Church in Upper Colaba. It was built by subscription to commemorate those who fell in Affghanistan. There is a striking contrast between this fine edifice and the humbler old one, which is still allowed to stand close by; and now used as a regimental school-house. The new Church, of which the foundation-stone was laid in 1847, took a long time in rising, from the want of funds we believe; and the tower still presents an unfinished aspect at the summit. It was opened for service in 1857.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, Captain A. Parish, arrived in our harbour at half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dates Hongkong 27th April, Singapore 5th May, Penang 7th and Galle 15th May with the following.

PASSENGERS.

From Hongkong.—Mr. Latham; Mr. Bolton; Mr. Grant; Mr. Dady Limjee and two natives.

The steamer brought 2,500 packages of sundry cargoes. A collision took place between the steamers *Orissa* and *Lightning* after the former left Hongkong.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, April 26.)

THE London Mail of March 12th arrived here on the 24th instant.

During the past fortnight, and since we last wrote, the Rebels in the neighbourhood of Shanghae have been twice attacked by the combined English and French forces, assisted by the force of drilled Chinese under Ward, who has been made a military mandarin (with a light blue button worn by imperial officers of the third class) in consequence of an order from the Capital. The Peking Gazettes continue to contain decrees announcing the high estimation in which the Regency holds the friendship of the Allies, while the manner in which the announcements are made shews that the services now being rendered by Foreign troops to the Imperial cause is very warmly appreciated by the supreme authorities. On the other hand, though the Rebel forces were completely beaten in the two last, as in all former engagements with the Allied Forces, yet the manner in which they took up their position has displayed to us the fact that they possess a considerable amount of military skill, along with quite an equal amount of courage and determination. It is true that both qualities have been useless to them in the presence of foreign artillery, but what has been seen of them amply convinces us that they have become in practised warfare and so inured to the field as to be fully a match for the ordinary run of Imperial troops. Twice have they occupied a position so strong as to be nearly impregnable to anything but artillery, protecting themselves by double stockades and ditches against the ordinary forms of attack, made in the Allies' way, though on a smaller scale, as the Tartar troops fortified themselves in the Taku Forts. The recent engagements with the Rebels has also disclosed the fact that they have been approaching Shanghae in the most regular and systematic manner, so that in the event of Admiral Hope in proceeding at once to break up their network of stockaded positions have been the best that could have been adopted, assuming, as most reasonable men here do, that he was right in moving against the Rebels at all.

After the defeat at Wung-Ka-dza, recorded in our last Summary, the Chinese troops under Ward, or as we may now call him, General Ward, were much reinstated, in the reoccupation of a different stockade, with a view of still further completing the day's work. The Admiral accompanied them, when it was found, after the Chinese troops had attacked the place, that it was even stronger than that just taken by the Allies; the attacking force then desisted for the time, but not before a stray shot had wounded Sir J. Hope in the leg,—an accident which will confine him to his cabin for six weeks. On the following day (5th April) the place was taken in gallant style by the combined forces under Brigadier-Gen. Staveley; after which the troops marched back to the vessels, and returned to Shanghae. Twelve days later, on the 17th instant, a second combined expedition of English and French naval and military forces proceeded from Shanghae to attack another Rebel post at the town of Chao-poo, situated on the Pootung or east bank of the river Woosung, about eighteen miles from the Settlement. The force engaged on this expedition being nearly similar to that employed on previous occasions, and no doubt likely to be employed on future expeditions of this kind, we quote the details of its composition from the *North-China Herald*:—

"In consequence of Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., being wounded, the command of the British naval brigade devolved upon Captain Borlase, C.B., Senior Naval Officer on the station. It consisted of 150 small-arms men, 75 blue-jackets, with three 12-pounder howitzers under Captain Gibson, R.N., 30 pioneers under Lieut. Bosanquet of H.M. gun-boat *Plumer*, and 80 marines under Captain Hollins. The British troops were commanded by Brigadier-General Staveley, C.B., who was accompanied by Colonel Moody, R.E., and staff—Captain Harcourt, A.D.C., Lieut. Birch, officiating D.A.A. General, and Mr. Alabaster as interpreter. The troops comprised 90 men of Bradshaw's battery of Artillery, under Capt. Bradshaw, with three mountain howitzers; 80 of H. M. 80th, under Captain Burton; 400 officers and men of the 22nd Punjaub N.I., under Major Stafford, and 400 officers and men of the 5th Bombay N.I.I., under Lieut.-Colonel Stanley. The French force brought into the field by Admiral Protet comprised 150 seamen, and 400 of the 3rd battalion Algerian troops recently arrived, with 5 rifled howitzers and two 6-pounders manned by 150 Chinese artillery-men. Of Ward's regiment of disciplined Chinese, some 400 were present during the attack. In all about 4,405 combatants and 18 guns."

On arriving at Chao-poo, the Allied force found that town to be strongly fortified. It was girded by stockades, two or three belts of palisades, and two wet ditches ornamented with bamboo stakes. The besiegers appear to have proceeded with their work in very tolerable spirits, and the whole affair—no discredit to the besieged—seems to have differed, as far as the Allies were concerned, from a Volunteer Sham Fight, only in so far as that fewer people stood a chance of being hurt. It would be idle to disguise the fact that, though the Rebels are full of bravery and determination, they can do no more than remain for a little time as a mark for our artillery practice, and then withdraw in sheer disgust, requiring us merely to shift the range of the guns to obtain the bodies at least of a few hundreds of them. However correct—and of course it is correct—our action may be in the Rebel matter, it is rather to be feared that a series of such actions as those just past will tend to demoralize our troops; as for medals or promotions being given in the English army for work of this sort, unless it be for activity in moving big guns, it will only damage the dignity of England to do anything of the sort. Most likely it is reserved for the Allies to put an end to the Rebellion, but that will only cost them the expense of the shells thrown into Nanking, coupled with the tear and wear of the mortars from which they are discharged.

Regarding the Rebel movements elsewhere, the following extract will show that there seems to be a general melée, with a kind of see-saw success, along the south bank of the Yang-tsze river:—

"The steamer Theodosius from Hankow and Kiukiang arrived on April 6. On the 2d April, the city of Teihkiang and district city of Kien-hein were recaptured by the Taiping forces; the inhabitants were pursuing rapidly to the Western shore in whatever kind of conveyance could be obtained. The Rebel forces occupied the hills from the Kien-hein pagoda towards Teih-kiang, and the imperialist war-junks were blazing away at them from the river opposite the city of Kien-hein. The banks of the river for miles were crowded with people, and the entire country in flames. The city of Teih-kiang was entirely destroyed. Further down, the Taipings were in possession of Sauchau village and creek, and were marching upon the town opposite Point Haines. From Woonhu the river banks were again crowded with people seeking refuge; boats came off to foreign vessels as they passed, for conveyance of passengers. Further down again, the Rebel city of Hochau was being attacked by the Imperial forces, and large fires in every direction were observed. Rebel forces were crossing from Tai-ping-foo in large numbers to reinforce their army.

"The western shore of Nanking Reach was lined with people, apparently all villagers, ready for embarkment. On the 3rd of April, the forces were burning the city of Kochow (15 miles above Chinkiang Foo). The whole of the suburbs was reduced to ashes, and every surrounding village and hamlet was in flames. A portion of the city was reserved by the Taipings for their encampment, where their flags were in large numbers, and their forces were not a half-a-mile from a bank of the river, which was thronged with thousands of people and covered with tons of furniture; the river was filled with junks, and the opposite shore crowded with the refugees. The Imperial war-junks were overladen with inhabitants demanding protection, and, by their rendering it, becoming useless. Boats were so hard to be obtained, that people were building rafts of tables and chairs and shop furniture, and some were sculling and paddling in tubs. The steamer *Hellespont*, with a brig alongside, lay abreast of an enclosure filled with fire-wood, which was safe. The American and Messrs Howard & Co.'s flags were flying in the enclosure. At Chin kiang-foo a daily attack of the Rebels was expected, but nothing out of the ordinary course of preparations had been made for their reception by the authorities. Tangchow was in the hands of the Rebels, and banners are again flying upon the walls of the prefectual city of Kiangyin, which city has some time been evacuated by them."

From Peking, we have intelligence, to be found in another column, up to the 27th ultimo. In the present state of our relations with the Chinese Empire, the Minister's position in the capital must be a bed of roses. It is a subject of very general complaint in Hongkong that no answer can be obtained, at least within a reasonable time, to any communication addressed to Mr. Bruce;—we take the case of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, whose annual meeting is reported in our present issue, as pertinent to the present complaint.

The Young Emperor has gone to school, and had a couple of school-fellows nominated for him. The earnestness in behalf of energetic government does not appear to be abating at the Capital; there is every appearance of a real discipline being maintained among the imperial functionaries throughout the Empire, and the Prince Regent seems determined that the Imperial authority shall be duly felt in the remotest corner of his dominions. There is much good in the present Regent, and we are justified in expecting considerable reforms during his administration.

From the three Northern Ports, there is no intelligence of importance. The ice has broken up, and communication been re-established; everything is going on smoothly.

From Hankow, a letter will be found in another column. That port appears to be in a promising condition.

The other ports on the Yang-tsze have been alluded to in our remarks regarding the Rebels.

From Ningpo, we learn that the Foreign residents continue to enjoy quietness. This is only in so far as the Settlement is concerned, but the Rebels in the district and in the province generally are not at their case, many marchings and counter-marchings seeming to imply that they are not yet in tranquil possession of the Province. It is pretty well known that a large force of Rebels are in this port in firearms, but there is positively no way of stopping it. The Imperial Customs being suspended, no kind of check exists on imports, and any amount of good and bad (chiefly the latter) firearms are being imported and sold; the trade is carried on by all nations, but chiefly under the English flag. It is worthy of attention by foreign interests in Ningpo require the presence of a Consul and two ships of war. The policy most consistent in present circumstances would be to remove the Consul and the ships of war until the Port returns to the Imperialists. The existing policy of our Consul (Mr. Harvey), it is true, has created a new city on Kang-chow, where 50,000 inhabitants are said to be assembled; but the question may well arise whether it would not have been more dignified on the part of our Consul at Ningpo to have struck his flag and left the place. He may feel that to leave in he presence of danger is unpleasant, but that consideration ought not to weigh with a gentleman whose firmness of character no one doubts. There are not wanting many who suppose that a large trade in Silk and Tea may be eventually established in Ningpo, without burdens of any kind; experience, we believe, will show this to be a mistake. As regards opium, there are no prospects, for the Taipings set their face against it, and will not allow it to be conveyed into the interior, except in charge of Europeans.—Such employment among whom high rates of wages reduces the profits materially. Europeans of unscrupulous character are never wanting at any port where confusion prevails, and Ningpo is no exception to the rule. A merchant's door in this place has been observed to be placarded with a Rebel proclamation, and under such advertisement he carries on trade. The time is fast arriving when our position in places like this must be clearly defined.

From Amoy, Fuhchau, and Swatow, there is no news of importance.

Our letters from Manila and Canton will be found in another column.

In Hongkong, matters move in their usual manner. The Volunteer movement continues in favour, every body has got his uniform, and the state of drill already attained is in the highest degree creditable not only to the non-commissioned officers who are training the Volunteers, but to the Corps itself. The Bishop of Victoria has gone to the North in the execution of episcopal functions. Among the departures by the present mail is that of a very old resident, Mr. William Bowra. He will be missed in the community, and we shall have a hospitable, kind-hearted man the less; his genial humour and irrepressible buoyancy of spirits will not soon be forgotten in this Colony. Thereto one ter at eighty-two in the Club verandah.

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

IT is notified that the trustees of the Cathedral have allotted ten seats in pews Nos. 11 and 12, for the occupation of the officers of the Garrison.

AT the sitting of the Insolvent Debtors Court yesterday, a number of Insolvents were granted *rules nisi* and interim orders. Some Insolvents were allowed to amend their schedules and several were sworn to the truth of their schedules and ordered to be discharged. There was no case came before the Court of the least public importance.

AN European Garrison Court Martial was assembled on Saturday last, at Colaba, by order of Brigadier Liddell, C. B., Commanding the Garrison, and was presided over by Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regiment N. I. I., Private J. Stevens, of the 33rd Regiment, was brought up on a charge of having at Colaba, on or about the 2nd instant, without urgent necessity, quitted without leave his platoon, also for conduct highly insubordinate, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at or about the place and time set forth on the above charge, when being checked for inattention, made use of bad language to Lance Corporal J. Blake. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for four Calendar months.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 17th May 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	61,78,336
Other Deposits	,,	94,79,322
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	18,77,546
Rest	,,	3,61,767
	Rupees	2,31,22,571

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	17,88,054
Credits Deposits do. do.	,,	11,09,953
Bills discounted	,,	13,60,024
Government Securities	,,	16,48,370
Government Reserve in Cash	,,	21,78,936
Cash, Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches	,,	1,50,41,234
	Rupees	2,31,22,571

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 4th May, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 16,257.				
Amount	Rs.	6,882	4	6
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	3,009	0	7
Total...	Rs.	9,841	5	1

Corresponding Week last year. *Open 99¾ Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 11,949.				
Amount	Rs.	6,504	0	0
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	1,150	14	4
Total...	Rs.	7,654	14	4

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 19th May 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—*Samuel Wells* was convicted of having committed an assault on Luxumon Bhowan on the 19th instant by striking him on his head with a stick and inflicting rather a severe wound thereon. HIS WORSHIP ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of seven rupees, four of which were awarded to the complainant.

CONTINUED REFUSAL OF DUTY.—*John Park* and *John McLean*, seamen, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship *Granada*, on Monday 21st April last.

Mr. William Simpson, chief mate of the above ship, stated that the prisoners were articled seamen of the ship, they refused to duty yesterday morning saying that they wished to see the Magistrate.

HIS WORSHIP repeatedly advised them to return to their duty.

The prisoners pertinaciously refused to go on board, saying that they had already been in jail for a month and that it was useless for them to return to the ship.

HIS WORSHIP again admonished the prisoners to return to their duty; but as they would not act upon his advice, they were sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour, and in addition to forfeit four days pay for each day's continued refusal of duty.

A RATHER LAME EXCUSE.—*Dada Noorjee* was charged with stealing a cot, the property of *Ruttonsee Veerace*, on the 19th instant.

The prosecutor stated that he saw the cot safe at seven o'clock on Saturday evening at his shop. At ten o'clock it was missing. The cot had since been brought to him by a sepoy together with the prisoner. The cot was his property and was valued at Rs. 2-8.

Police Sepoy No. 706 saw the prisoner carrying the cot along the road on the evening in question and stopped him.

In defence the prisoner said that he did not intend to steal the cot. He had been drinking toddy and went to sleep on it. If any one had appeared as the owner he would have given it up.

HIS WORSHIP not crediting the story of the prisoner, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the common jail for two months with hard labour.

SHORT MEASURE.—*Cora Joota*, a retail seller of piece goods, was charged with having in his possession in his shop in the cloth market, a false yard measure.

Shaik Essoob Fakheer Mahomed, Police sepoy No. 306, stated that on the 16th instant he went to the defendant's shop for the purpose of purchasing cloth. He wanted seven yards which the defendant measured off the piece and for which the money was paid. It was afterwards found that the measure was not stamped and was short of a yard by two eighths of an inch.

HIS WORSHIP ordered the measure to be tested, when it was found to be a quarter of an inch deficient in length.

The prisoner in defence admitted that he had bought the measure on the previous day, and that on the day on which it was seized being Sunday, he was not able to get it stamped.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty, and fined him ten rupees, and ordered the measure to be destroyed.

ABSENT FROM HIS SHIP.—*Frederick Phillips*, seaman of the ship *Persian*, was charged with being absent from his ship on Saturday last, without permission.

Captain John Savage stated that the prisoner was an articled seaman of his ship. On Saturday night the prisoner left the ship without permission at about half-past eight o'clock.

Mr. W. H. Hewett, chief mate, deposed, that the prisoner left the ship without permission, and was taking his clothes with him. He was going away in the boat and was called back.

Prisoner said that he did not intend to go on shore, he was only going to another ship, the *Victoria*, to exchange the clothing for some tobacco, as the captain would not let him get any on board.

HIS WORSHIP said that it was quite clear that the prisoner was leaving the ship, although it was not so clear that he was going on shore. Therefore His Worship would give him the benefit of the doubt; and ordered the prisoner to forfeit two days' pay, and to be taken on board the ship.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

Monday, 19th May 1862.

THE NOTORIOUS SWINDLER WITH TWO COMRADES.—*Rowland Belmark, Meer Cassum Ally*, and *Diago Miguel Pereira*, were placed at the bar, the first two prisoners on a charge of cheating and deceiving one Nalchund Khoosal by fraudulently and dishonestly inducing him to deliver forty-one yards of silken cloth of the value of 161-8 annas, and the third prisoner for aiding and abetting the same.

The Prosecutor deposed:—I am a hawker of silk piece goods and tinsel laces, and reside in First Bhoywarra. On Thursday last, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, I was in the Marwaddee Bazar. I had with me my bundle of goods for sale. I met there the prisoner Meer Cassum Ally. He said to me that Saheb wanted to purchase goods to ship for England; and he desired me to go with him to shew the Saheb my goods. I consented to go, I accompanied him to a bungalow in Cumballapeepun. He took me to a room on the first floor of the house. I saw in the room the prisoners Belward and Pereira. The Parsee, whose name I do not know, was also present. No other person was in the room. I placed my bundle on the floor, and sat down. The prisoner Meer Ally desired me to open my bundle. I opened my bundle, and shewed the prisoners my goods. They selected two pieces of satin,—one yellow and the other red. The prisoner Meer Ally then called a Dhoby who was passing, and folded them on the table before the other prisoners and the Parsee. He selected other goods. The value of the whole of the goods selected was Rs. 161-8 as. The prisoner Meer Ally bargained with me for the goods, the other prisoners examined the goods. When the goods had been selected by Meer Ally, he said that he had gone to fetch his comrades could see the prisoners who were sitting in a circle on the ground gambling with dice and money. They stood at the door for about two minutes and then rushed in at once to the great consternation of the prisoners, all of whom were immediately secured and taken in custody. On the floor were found scattered Rs. 226-4 annas in cash, a pack of cards, dice and a piece of chalk. The persons of the prisoners were also searched and there were found Rs. 200 in cash, two gold watches, a pair of spectacles, and two knives.

Mr. Barton for the defence contended that the charge against the prisoner Madowjee and Motee of keeping a common gambling-house entirely failed, in as much as there was no proof that they were the proprietors of the house, or that the house was used a common gaming-house. With regard to the other charge against the whole of the prisoners, the learned counsel impeached the evidence, especially that of the informer Bhimjee, which was not worth credence even for hanging a mosquito. He urged that there was a foul conspiracy against these men that they had been made the objects of black mail and persecution because they were obnoxious to the Police. He decried the system of espionage in this town as notorious and shameful, and said that this was no more a common gaming house than what the Racecourse or the Gymkhana was. Believing the evidence to be true, this one act of opening the house to friends would not constitute the charge under the Act, for, if it did, then we all will be made liable for calling friends to a whist party or a billiard party, and no place where stakes are drawn and bets are made would be safe.

His Worship said that there was no satisfactory proof of the charge against the two first prisoners of keeping a common gambling-house, and they were therefore acquitted of it. He however, convicted the whole of the prisoners of having been found gaming with dice and money. He fined four of the prisoners, who are old offenders, Rs. 200 each, three of them Rs. 100 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

On the application of Mr. Barton, the watches, spectacles, and knives, were ordered to be returned to their respective owners. The money found on the floor were forfeited, while the dice and cards were ordered to be destroyed.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—*Madowjee Morarjee, Motee Wahjee*, and thirteen others, most of whom are reputed gamblers, were charged, the first two with keeping a common gambling-house, and all of them with having been found gaming with dice, cards, and money.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoners.

It appeared in evidence that a detective Policeman named Bhimjee Heerjee, who acts as a common informer, went in the afternoon of the 6th instant to bathe in a tank at Walkeshwar. While performing the ablution, his attention was drawn to a house on the verge of the tank whence he saw people passing in and out. He recognised these persons to be reputed gamblers, which aroused his suspicions, and on his return home, he ventured to give a look into the place to see what attracted those visitors. He easily found an access into the premises, and in his survey discovered a number of persons squatted on the second floor busily engaged in gambling with dice and money. He then left the place, and, on making enquiries of the neighbours, was told that the house was occupied by the prisoners and three who have come there for change of air. To satisfy himself more perfectly, Bhimjee paid two or three more visits to the place on subsequent days, and on all those occasions found gambling carried on there. Upon his information, a warrant was granted by the Commissioner of Police and entrusted to Constable Mahon for execution. Mr. Mahon proceeded on the afternoon of three o'clock on Sunday morning last, accompanied by Subedar Major Acbar Ally and other Police Officers. On reaching the house, they found the street door open, and they went up a flight of stairs to the second floor. On the first landing of the room was partly open, and Mr. Mahon and his comrades could see the prisoners who were sitting in a circle on the ground gambling with dice and money. They stood at the door for about two minutes and then rushed in at once to the great consternation of the prisoners, all of whom were immediately secured and taken in custody. On the floor were found scattered Rs. 226-4 annas in cash, a pack of cards, dice and a piece of chalk. The persons of the prisoners were also searched and there were found Rs. 200 in cash, two gold watches, a pair of spectacles, and two knives.

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INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

CALCUTTA, *11th May* 1862.

A FEW weeks ago I alluded to the absurd position which the titular Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Syud Ally Khan, was permitted to assume Lord Elgin appears to have thought so too, and has put a stop to the bickerings which have for a long time been going on between the Nawab and the Governor General's Agent, with a summariness which will, no doubt, have its effect. But thereby hangs a tale; and, as I don't suppose your readers have paid much attention to the petty squabbles of a titular Native Prince on this side of India, however great he may be in his own estimation, I will give you a sketch of what has taken place. During the first portion of Colonel Mackenzie's incumbency as Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, nothing could have exceeded the cordiality which subsisted between him and the Nawab, whose interests he advocated on every possible occasion. So friendly were they that, when Colonel Mackenzie incurred, a year or two ago, the severe displeasure of the Viceroy by making public a book on Nizamut affairs before the latter had given it his approval, his Excellency was restrained from recommending Sir Charles Wood to remove him from his appointment by a fear of offending the Nawab. Latterly, however, all this changed, differences, originating in their respective estimate of the merits of the Dewan, Raja Prosono Narrain Deb, arose between the Agent and His Highness, which resulted in their total estrangement, and ultimately reached such a pitch that Colonel Mackenzie, after having, on one occasion, been kept waiting nearly an hour by the Nawab while the latter was in his harem, ceased his official visits and declined all intercourse with him unless he chose to offer ample and public apology—as public as had been the insult. This His Highness constantly put off doing: difference on difference ensued, the Nawab wanted to discharge his Dewan. Colonel Mackenzie supported him in his post and denied the Nawab's right to remove him, maintaining that the Governor General's consent was first necessary, and matters at length reached so grave a point that Lord Canning hesitated to decide between the disputants, and the case was referred to the Secretary of State. The upshot has been the removal of Colonel Mackenzie and the appointment of Colonel Thompson in his stead. Lord Elgin's accession to the Viceroyalty occurred nearly at the same time that this change was effected, and the Nawab Nazim, determined to make an effort to propitiate the new powers, came personally to Calcutta, hoping by the fascination of his personal presence, to worm himself into the graces of the former, while, to propitiate the latter, he resorted to the less tortuous method of a bribe. King, however, though he be, the Nawab was apparently ignorant of the character of a gentleman. Colonel Thompson of course reported the offer to Government, and His Highness has been sent back whence he came, with a request that he will absent himself from the Viceregal presence for a period of twelve months. At the expiration of that time, unless in the meantime he be guilty of some new escapade, Lord Elgin will again receive him, but has intimated that on each occasion of his attendance at the Viceregal Durbar, he will be required to pay a *Nuzzuna* of fifty-one gold mohurs. This lowers the descendant of Meer Jaffier Ally Khan, titular Nawab of Bengal, Behar and Orissa though he be, at once from the position of equality and brotherhood with the Governor General, which he has hitherto assumed in virtue of the treaty concluded with his ancestor, and places him on an equality with the descendants of Hyder Alli and other scions of extinct Indian royalty. It at once asserts his feudal dependance and requires him to pay tribute in acknowledgment of his vassalage each time that he attends to do homage to his suzerain. The firmness that Lord Elgin has shown in dealing with this Native Prince, whose insolence has been allowed far too long to go unchecked, is most commendable. It is to be hoped that now his position has been so clearly defined, he will sink to his proper level of a pensioner and dependant of the British crown, and never again be allowed to indulge in such ridiculous assumptions of dignity as that which prompted him to demand exemption from the Income Tax on the ground of equality with the Governor General, and consequent superiority to all the other non-regnant Native Princes of India. The next step to be taken is the abolition of the office of Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad, an appointment perfectly useless in itself, involving large expenditure, and serving only to perpetuate the false notion of importance in which Syud Ally Khan and his *confrères* rejoice.

Several weeks have now elapsed since Sir John Peter Grant responded to Lord Canning's quiet refutation of his Minute on the Indigo Districts, by appointing Messrs. Campbell and Jackson Commissioners, with special powers to try suits under Act X of 1859, but as yet they have shewn no sign of action. Every possible provision has been made to give strength to their position and to assist them in carrying out effectually the duties which have been entrusted to them. Deputy Collectors, Small Cause Court Judges—all have been placed under the Commissioner's immediate orders, and the latter can require their services at any point they may deem advisable. But as yet they show no sign of action. Perhaps, as Prince Gortschakoff said of Russia, they *se recueillent* and are getting their team well in hand, and their course of action well and clearly defined under the instructions of the new Lieutenant Governor, before starting on their mission. If so, the sooner they complete their arrangements the better, for the ryots as yet shew no symptoms of coming round unless some more active means of coercion are brought to bear on them than the machinery of the regular Courts affords.

Colonel Richardson seems to be walking into the affections of the Jynteahs in earnest at last and to be reading them a lesson which they will not readily forget. His career, however, is not by any means unopposed; at every turn he meets with strongly constructed stockades which have given him, in many instances, considerable trouble, not only to take, but to demolish when captured, so strongly had they been constructed. Not the least of the difficulties, too, with which the attacking party has had to contend has been the dense, almost impenetrable jungle and rugged character of the country through which they had to pass. The Jynteahs, moreover, seemed by no means blind to the advantages of natural position. They lay ambuscades, and post themselves on heights, in ascending which to attack them an assailing force is compelled to expose itself to a severe and galling fire, and seem, in fact, as cute in many respects as though they were civilized individuals instead of semi-savages. They cannot, however, of course stand against our disciplined troops, and go to the wall whenever they come in contact with them. If General Showers is acting half so energetically as his subordinate Colonel Richardson is on his, I speedily terminate of the insurrection may be looked for, but up to the last accounts that had been received, his operations appear to have been confined to the issue of Proclamations, containing the offers of mercy and threats of vengeance before mentioned, but which are likely to have as much effect on the Jynteah as would an offer to bribe them to tranquility with Pennsylvanian bonds, but that I suppose the fact of the latter having been repudiated would add much to their contempt for them, but I suspect paper in any shape is a scarce commodity among the Jynteahs, and whether it comes before them in the shape of Proclamation, or bank notes, I fancy they would equally look upon it with distrust. Government has no one but itself to thank for this disturbance, how Sir John Peter Grant has left the whole matter has come out. The Income Tax, which the latter would insist on introducing there, has been the cause of all, but although Major Rawlatt assigned this cause from the beginning, Sir John persistently ignored it, and maintained that the former was entirely unjustified in his inference. His conduct in the case of the Jynteahs has been almost more misguided than in that of the Indigo disturbances. His one universal panacea for all political evils seems to be a proclamation! will it be believed that, after receiving reports from Major Rowlatt and Col. Hopkinson declaring the Jynteah territory in full rebellion, he sent down a draft of a proclamation!!! and requested that it might be translated and circulated. Major Rowlatt had sufficient pluck to write back, and ask how and where it was to be circulated. As the Jynteahs were in rebellion it was hardly to be supposed that they would come to him or allow him to go there, and if Sir John wished it to be circulated in Jowai (the capital) he had better send him sufficient troops to enable him to take it. If he doubted that this was the true state of affairs, he had better come and satisfy himself by a personal inspection of the country. Sir John subsided after that, concluding I suppose, that it was just possible that a man who was actually on the spot, and had spent many years in the country, might know as much of the state of affairs there as himself, who had never been within several hundred miles thereof. A wonderful concession, however, even this, for a man of Sir John's inordinate vanity and pigheadedness.

But now to the most damning fact of all—all the expenditure of blood and money which this revolt has involved has been incurred in the endeavour to collect 2600 Rupees, distributed among about 600 people, the only ones liable to assessment in the whole district, a trifle more than 4 Rs. a head: Can it be believed that any man popularly reputed sane could view the risk of creating disturbance among such a ticklish people to deal with as these hill people are for the sake of 2600 rupees? which, by the bye, would, I suspect, be nearer 600 by the time the expenses attending its collection had been deducted? Verily, an attempt to prove a man, who could direct such a measure to be carried out incapable of managing his own affairs, ought to have a better chance of success than that made in the case of Young Windham. The excitement, which commenced with Bhootan, is still spreading; it has run through the Jynteahs, Cossyahs, Nagas, Abors—all through our North East Frontier, and has now reached Burmah, where serious disturbances have taken place on the Frontier, quite sufficient, were we inclined to avail ourselves of it, to give us a *casus belli* against the golden-footed monarch of Ava. A European officer has been killed in an affray with a body of dacoits and the whole Frontier seems to be in a grand state of fermentation.

BENGAL.

THE Hon'ble Henry Forbes, Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, embarked this morning on the *Simla*, under a salute of fifteen guns from the Ramparts of Fort William. Mr. Forbes dates his service from the 12th of January, 1831. He arrived in India on the 30th of November, 1831, and has consequently served thirty-one years. He now retires for good.—*Englishman, May* 10.

LIEUTENANT W. W. HUME, of the late 11th Regt. N. I., who served at the siege of Delhi, has been appointed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the officiating Adjutancy of the 35th N. I., and Lieutenant E. Lightfoot, of the late 59th N. I., who did good service during the troublous times of 1857-58, has also been rewarded with the Adjutancy of the 44th N. I. The most that is possible appears to be done to stretch the patronags and appointments for deserving officers. —*Id.*

AT last some action is to be taken in the matter of the New High Courts. Sir Charles Wood has sent out orders to the Government of India to prepare everything that may be requisite for commencing the amalgamation of the Courts, so soon as the Patent for their constitution shall arrive from England; and as that document is expected by the next mail, we may look for a speedy settlement of a question which has been, for the convenience of the country, too long in abeyance.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

From Ootacamund we learn that land can now only be obtained for Coffee planting on the Annumally Hills; all the good land in the vicinity having been taken up. It is further stated that Government do not intend selling waste land at Ootacamund on the favorable terms lately published of two and a half rupees per acre, but that the price is to be raised to twenty rupees per acre—a measure that is likely to damp the zeal of speculating planters.—*Times, May* 14.

SIND.

AN officer of the Corps of Engineers has we observe, been appointed by Government orders to the superintendence of a new Irrigational work of very considerable importance, called the Sukkur and Shahdadpore canal, which was surveyed and lined out by Mr. Price, C. E. so far back as the year 1857. The name alone of this gentleman is an ample guarantee of the promising nature of the work, which combining as it will irrigation with navigation, is a fresh step in the direction we have for years advocated as being the only means by which this impoverished country can be raised to its proper status.

This canal leaving the river Indus at Sukkur proceeds, or is intended to proceed, in a South Westerly direction to a town in the Larkhana districts named Shahdadpore: the land through which it will pass boasts a first rate soil, and a large portion of the same will be capable of irrigation by natural flow, such as is now the case with the Mirtow canal and the branches of the Ghar, and which it is to be hoped we shall see speedily followed by Mr. Bourne's proposed canal from Jerruck to Kurrachee. Irrigation by means of natural flow seems, from all that we can learn, to be an absolute *sine qua non*, wherever agricultural prosperity is sought, and this principle once well inaugurated, will we hope be speedily followed up by the execution of the rest of those grand schemes which the talented Captain Fife and his hard working staff have gradually matured.—*Sindian, May* 14.

MAJOR GENERAL A. T. CUNYNGHAME, C. B.—This gallant Officer left Kurrachee yesterday evening. He made over the command of the Station to Colonel Gildea on Wednesday the 14th, when a salute of 11 guns was fired, having transferred the Division the day before to Colonel Hough of the 2nd Beloochees, the Officer Commanding at Hydrabad. We append the General's touching parting address to the Troops, as it appeared in Division Orders:—

"Officers and Soldiers,—By the permission of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, I this day relinquish the command of the Sind Division of the Army. I relinquish it to visit those mag

lime. From Decatur to Island No. 10 must be about 150 miles in a straight line, and this is the region which General Beauregard is to hold against the invading army of the North. At Island No. 10 the Confederates have made a stubborn stand; but whether they will be able permanently to hold the place we have no means of knowing. The defence, however, will have allowed General Beauregard to get together his army, and to show a bold front to Generals Grant and Halleck and the rest, whose late triumphs have so depressed the fortunes of the Confederates. Thus both in the East and West the two sections of the late Republic are confronting each other with undiminished antipathy, and, as far as we can learn, with undiminished resolve. Whatever may be in the future, it is beyond a doubt that both peoples have made up their minds to a stern and bloody war. The only difference between them is, that the Federals consider that the conflict, though terrible, will be short, and that numbers, wealth, communication with the world, and superiority of arms and munitions must shortly place the South at their feet, while the South profess to be equally confident of success, but declare that the war is likely to last for years. By the end of the present month, or the early part of the next, the combatants will be once more at close quarters, and two campaigns of the highest interest to the politician and the soldier will divide the attention of the world.

If in the field the North is laboriously creeping on, in the capital there is some progress made in carrying out the policy of the Administration. The first blow is to be struck at slavery by the emancipation of the Negroes in the district of Columbia, which now contains much less than the hundred square miles assigned to it when Washington was founded. The Negroes in this part of the country are almost invariably house servants, and from their small number and comparatively small value there will be no difficulty in giving them their freedom at the cost of the United States' Treasury. The measure contains one useful clause, which was added as an amendment on the motion of one of the Senators. The average value of the slaves is to be taken as 500 dlr.; one half is to be paid to the master, if loyal, and the other half retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, and when any person liberated by the Bill emigrates to another country it is to be paid over to him. The resolution to co-operate with the States desiring to abolish slavery has also passed the Senate by a majority of 32 to 10, the dissentients being the representatives of the Border States where slavery prevails. While these schemes are receiving the attention of Congress the financial questions appear to be in complete abeyance. Taxes have been voted, and it remains for the Government to collect them, if it can. The sanguine expectations of the North keep up the value of the Treasury notes, and, though the load of debt, is increasing with frightful regularity every month, there is no thought of the financial morrow. The whole soul of the American people of both sections is now on the War, and the future is forgotten in the fierce excitement of the present.

TENANT-RIGHT IN INDIA.

(From the Times, April 16.)

Among all the difficulties likely to beset our progress in India, few people would ever have reckoned that of tenant-right. This, however, now forms one of the most embarrassing questions before the Government of Calcutta, and, though a remedy will doubtless be found for the evils prevailing, the derangement with which industry and enterprise are menaced in one of the richest provinces of India is very serious indeed. The subject will not be altogether new to the public at home. It is closely connected with the controversies on the "indigo question" which occasioned so much discussion a few months ago, and we must needs remark that the present attitude of the Bengal peasantry confirms the conclusion which we formed respecting the merits of that famous quarrel. Our readers will probably remember that the cultivation of indigo, being a comparatively unremunerative and therefore unpopular pursuit, was encouraged by premiums of various kinds offered by the planter or landlord to the immediate cultivator of the soil. Sometimes the rent of the land was fixed at a very low rate on condition of its being sown with indigo, sometimes the planter advanced money to the ryot on a similar understanding, and the indigo crop, in fact, was always raised in consideration of special arrangements previously concerted between the parties to the bargain. But the bargain by its very nature was always irksome to the ryot or tenant, who found himself saddled with an onerous contract, the profits of which he had already exhausted. The advantages of the agreement were spent while the disadvantages remained. The ryots gave little thought to the fact that their rents had been reduced or that they had drawn wages before earning them, while they groaned over the actual obligation of raising a troublesome and unproductive crop. In the end they too frequently repudiated the bargain of which they had received the price, and contrived even to throw odium on the planters who demanded that contracts should be fulfilled. It is probable enough that relations of this character between landlord and tenant did produce occasional oppression on the part of the former, but that the ryots were not as guileless or as honest as was represented will be plain enough from the measures to which they have resorted since.

When indigo planting was found to trouble me it was in many cases given up, and landlords determined on leaving crops to be raised at the discretion of the tenant, without stipulation or covenant. But as this condition was withdrawn the consideration was withdrawn also, and the rents were raised to the standard rate in the absence of any reason for their reduction. The tenant therefore was now placed in an ordinary instead of an exceptional position. He was not required to do anything from which other ryots stood excused, but he was required, on the other hand, to pay as fair a rent as they did for his land. This readjustment, however, of his bargain he has been unable or unwilling to comprehend. Where ryots in districts where the cultivation of indigo has been abandoned are ready enough to select their own crops, but by no means ready to pay the advanced rents. They have refused, in fact, to do so, and have organized a system of passive resistance to the demands of their landlords. Caricaturing our English ways, they have actually formed "Committees," and have got delegates, "about to pay largely and obey implicitly, like the members of a Trades' Union on "strike." Of course, the law is against them, but the law, unfortunately, is ill-suited to deal with such a multitude of small offenders, and the description given yesterday of the state of things by our Calcutta correspondent would be really ludicrous if it did not imply a great deal of default and distress.

The indigo plantations in Lower Bengal were divided among an infinity of small occupiers, insomuch that certain large estates producing an aggregate rental of 40,000*l.* a-year were cultivated by no fewer than 34,885 ryots; and a single village or community of tenants paid 63*l.* a-year for 476 separate holdings, comprising less than 400 acres altogether. These little plots or allotments of land are divided from each other by small ridges of mud, and are naturally so confused that none except the actual tenants can distinguish the several holdings. This is the tenantry which has to be sued for rent. The Indian law gives the landlord no power of distraint without the process of law, but proceed against a defaulting tenant in due form, take the suit into court, and obtain a decree. A single example will show what this obligation implies. The manager of an estate sued in August last for rents to the value of 500*l.* in these proceedings he had to summon nearly 900 tenants, and in every case except six he established the justice of his claims, but the cost of the actions exceeded by nearly 100*l.* the allowances made on this score by the Court. But this was only the beginning of trouble. Six months later the same tenants again refused to pay. Again the manager sued them, and again his claims were allowed, the defendants having not a syllable to say for themselves. This time the suits were 626 in number, for the recovery of 842*l.* 12s., and the costs amounted to 210*l.* Decrees were given and warrants issued in regular course, but it turned out that the entire sum actually realized scarcely sufficed to defray the expenses of the proceeding. How is industry to obtain the aid of capital under a system like this?

It will be easily understood from this description that the planters are justified in their demands for some more expeditious procedure in the recovery of rents, and yet such is the state of feeling in Bengal, and such the irritation produced by recent quarrels, that it is considered inexpedient to invest landlords with powers which are freely accorded to them elsewhere. The truth is that a variety of circumstances have combined to embitter the dispute. The indigo planters are Europeans: the cultivators are natives. The Bengal civilians looked with no friendly eyes on the planters, whom they regarded as interlopers, and they inclined to the side of the ryots, not only from a particular affection for dependents, but from a jealousy of the European intruders. We repeat our admission that the Europeans in all probability might have given occasional ground for complaint, and it might, perhaps, be injudicious to intrust men in their position with power so easily convertible into tyranny; but the present conduct of the ryots sufficiently proves that they are at least as likely as their employers to be guilty of injustice. They are now combining to withhold from their landlords what they fairly owe them, and what the Courts decide to be their due. It is plain, too that this combination, if not encountered by fresh legislation, must be successful, for no landlord can go twice a year through such a process as we have described for the recovery of his rights.

We sincerely trust that this difficulty may be speedily surmounted, and that the laws, if not the landlords of Bengal, may be made more powerful for the enforcement of right. What the planters ask is simply a short form of redress against fraudulent breaches of contract. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of this demand. If India is to be regenerated, it must be through industry and commerce. If industry is to be encouraged and commerce extended; if England is to receive from India instead of America the staple material of its manufactures; and if tea is to reach our ports from Calcutta instead of Canton, English capital must furnish the means. But how can English capital be attracted to a country where there is no real security for the simplest form of property? How are Englishmen to become settlers and landowners if they cannot rely upon recovering the mere rent of their land except at the cost of a ruinous process? The reform of the law at this point lies at the bottom of Indian progress. It may be proper enough to protect the ryot against the possible oppression of a landlord, but nobody can deny that the landlord has his rights in Bengal as well as elsewhere, and that those rights are virtually annulled when tenants can combine to withhold the payment of rent in spite of all the power of the law.

MR. COBDEN ON MARITIME WARFARE.

(From the Times, April 18.)

With a pertinacity with which we obstinate English must all sympathize, Mr. Cobden has returned to the charge against maritime warfare; and in a letter to the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce he has published the speech which he was prevented delivering in the House of Commons. The first proposition advanced in this letter is a fair specimen of Mr. Cobden's habits of argument. He says, "A proposal is made by the United States, with the concurrence of France, Russia and other countries, to exempt ships and cargoes from legalized plunder in the case of war." It is impossible to have a great diplomatic fact stated with more confidence, but we should like to have it stated with more precision. When, how, and where was this proposal made? We have already heard vaguely from Mr. Cobden, and we now hear it again that he has no doubt the Emperor of the French would agree to such a proposition. We know, also, that Mr. Marcy put forward such a proposal as a pretence under the shadow of which he might withdraw from joining in the Declaration of Paris against privateering: but we are quite ignorant of any negotiations which have resulted in Russia and France giving authority to the Federal Government of America to make this assertion. The first proposition to the British Government. Still less have we ever heard of the American Government having, since the fictitious offer of Mr. Marcy, actually made such a proposition. Mr. Cobden must be in possession of diplomatic intelligence which is unknown to the rest of the world. Englishmen of public repute do not put forth such statements as these recklessly. Mr. Cobden tells us that this offer, which he calls an advantageous offer, is now before our Government, that our merchants and shipowners are naturally eager to close with it, and that it is peremptorily rejected by the British Government. Now, we believe that what is here so roundly stated is nothing more than a vague inference drawn by Mr. Cobden as to what might be the disposition of America, France, and Russia if the matter were submitted formally to their decision. If Mr. Cobden knows more than this, let him make it public. Let us have the exact proposition before us, that we may examine it and see what it is really worth. But, if Mr. Cobden knows nothing more than this, we submit to him that he has no right to go on repeating a proposition which is not capable of proof, and to make it the foundation of an agitation.

The statement contained in Mr. Cobden's letter, so far from proving the proposition with which he starts, goes directly to disprove it. It is notorious that the Americans never were in earnest in a desire to become parties to the Declaration of Paris. They were asked to join in destroying the belligerent right of privateering, and they avoided the odium of a direct refusal by a counter-proposal to exempt all private property upon the sea from capture. This suggestion was not, however, received with the prompt refusal which was naturally expected; and Mr. Cobden tells us that in 1857 negotiations were proceeding in London "upon the basis of Mr. "Marcy's proposition." These negotiations were, however—we are still taking Mr. Cobden as an authority—suspended, not by England, or by France, or by Russia, but by the United States. "Mr. Dallas," says Mr. Cobden, "the United States' Minister at London, was in 1857 instructed to suspend the negotiations which had been opened on the basis of Mr. Marcy's proposition." This time the American Ministers had, in order to save their rights of privateering, retreated upon still more impossible ground. They proposed now to abolish blockades, or to restrict them to fortified places in an actual state of siege, and to declare that "any attempt to intercept trade by blockade," or to blockade places which were commercial ports, was an abuse of the right that ought not to be permitted." This new pretence, of course, answered the American purpose. Ergo Mr. Cobden does not assert that France and Russia were at that time prepared to go thus far. The negotiations were at an end, and America preserved her right of privateering, and preserves it to this day. It requires an immense simplicity to see in his conduct a desire on the part of America to abolish any belligerent rights. What would Mr. Cobden have said if the course pursued by America had been taken by England? If England had met the proposal to abolish privateering by an impossible proposition to give up the right of capture on the seas, or to abolish blockades, would Mr. Cobden have believed that the Ministers of his own country were sincere? With what scorn would he have exposed the hypocrisy of his own countrymen, and how vehemently would he have denounced the dishonesty of the proceeding? Mr. Cobden would never have believed of England what he believes of America, and he rejects a positive and attainable proposal to abolish legalized piracy in good faith, and from a real desire to do something more which she knew was impossible. Mr. Cobden cannot, or will not, see that if we had advanced so far Mr. Cass would have replied that rather than give up privateering the Americans would have discovered that even the abolition of sea capture and blockades was not sufficient to satisfy "the state of opinion in the United States," but that something still more extravagant should be placed among the conditions of the first step in concession to humanity.

We are not now arguing against Mr. Cobden's proposition to give away to our rivals all that our fathers created for their own and for our protection and security. This is scarcely necessary so long as the English public retain their ordinary common sense. Having shown us how incapable he is of estimating the policy of a foreign nation, even when it is most transparently to be read in their acts, Mr. Cobden proceeds to impress his followers with an awful sense of his superior knowledge of the secret wishes of other nations. At this point he no longer says that the propositions have been made, or that the offer is before us; but he says he is in a condition to know, and we like to open negotiations, with a view to obtain the great advantages he recounts, we may have them. "It is at the option," Mr. Cobden writes, "of the English Government at any time to *enter upon negotiations* with the other great Powers for the revision of the maritime code, and *I speak advisedly* in expressing my belief that it depends on us alone whether the above reforms are to be carried into effect." Now let us see what these "above reforms" are. They are as follows:—

"1. The exemption of private property from capture at sea, during war, by armed vessels of every kind.

"2. Blockades to be restricted to naval arsenals and to towns besieged at the same time on land, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

"3. The merchant ships of neutrals on the high seas to be inviolable to the visitation of alien Government vessels in time of war as in time of peace."

We do not in the least suspect Mr. Cobden of insincerity; but what can we think of his judgment when we find him confident that the Federal Government of America is so enamoured of his crotchets about international law, that, for the mere purpose of giving it a public triumph, it would at this moment give up all its belligerent rights at sea, abandon its right of search, withdraw its blockading squadrons, allow free passage to the Southern cotton crops, and surrender that supremacy at sea which has been the only great advantage it has enjoyed throughout this war? The idea is too absurd to have found reception in any other head than that of an amiable, but unreasoning, enthusiast. If any reader requires an answer to this Cobden letter, he will see it in this American proposition to abolish search, and to declare that "any attempt to intercept trade by blockade," or to blockade places which were commercial ports, was an abuse of the right that ought not to be permitted." This new pretence, of course, answered the American purpose. Ergo Mr. Cobden does not assert that France and Russia were at that time prepared to go thus far. The negotiations were at an end, and America preserved her right of privateering, and preserves it to this day. It requires an immense simplicity to see in his conduct a desire on the part of America to abolish any belligerent rights. What would Mr. Cobden have said if the course pursued by America had been taken by England? If England had met the proposal to abolish privateering by an impossible proposition to give up the right of capture on the seas, or to abolish blockades, would Mr. Cobden have believed that the Ministers of his own country were sincere? With what scorn would he have exposed the hypocrisy of his own countrymen, and how vehemently would he have denounced the dishonesty of the proceeding? Mr. Cobden would never have believed of England what he believes of America, and he rejects a positive and attainable proposal to abolish legalized piracy in good faith, and from a real desire to do something more which she knew was impossible. Mr. Cobden cannot, or will not, see that if we had advanced so far Mr. Cass would have replied that rather than give up privateering the Americans would have discovered that even the abolition of sea capture and blockades was not sufficient to satisfy "the state of opinion in the United States," but that something still more extravagant should be placed among the conditions of the first step in concession to humanity.

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The principal site of the mines is between Badea and Jamjori, a distance of about thirty miles, lying N. W. and S. E., and situated on the western bank of the Soobunreeka. The whole chain of hills in this district (within 140 miles of Calcutta) abounds in copper ore, samples of which, and of other plants and products found in this country, can be seen at the Company's offices.

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The Title Deeds of the Property have been duly examined by Solicitors of high standing in Calcutta, and declared perfectly in order.

The general features of this Copper Country are a number of small mountain ranges intersected by streams, and plains, spotted with small villages. A number of old native workings exist at the outcrops of the hills, but no deep shafts have yet been sunk to test the value of these deposits. The old workings may be traced along the different ranges of hills to the extent, in length, of nearly 100 miles.

The Copper smelting works are situated in Dolbhoom about 30 miles East of Chaibussa, and from the town of Midnapore nearly due West about 95 miles. There is a range of hills, from 800 to 1000 feet above the plain, in the immediate vicinity, and the river Garoru forcing its way through these mountains discharges its waters into the Soobunreeka, only about 3 miles distant. The Garoru river contains water the whole year round, and near the works where the river passes through the range of mountains already mentioned, it forms a number of falls, thus affording an opportunity for applying the water power by means of wheels and turbines.

Two most competent Smelters have been sent out to the works with full instructions to commence smelting immediately. An experienced under ground Captain and a Mine Carpenter have also been sent out with orders to lose no time in getting the Mines, to Landeo and Jamjori, into an actively producing state. Those mines which were lately opened, gave ores averaging from 18 to 25 per cent. Full reports on the samples of ore assayed are given in the detailed Prospectus.

The cost of raising, smelting, and carriage to Calcutta, of Copper from the Mines is calculated at £88 to £40 per ton, and this allows a margin for contingent expenses.

The average percentage of profit for the first two or three years is reckoned at 15 to 20 per cent., but it is confidently expected that in a few years the dividend will reach a much higher figure.

A considerable number of Shares having already been taken up, only a small proportion is reserved for the Bombay Presidency.

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